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ston, East & West Texas Rallway Con criticals No. 1988, leaned by the Con-

ALY DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN.

VOL. X.

Symptoms which Precede It.

and how to Properly Use it.

The mortality statistics of this country show that a great proportion of deaths arise from Heart Disease. But aside from the fatality which attends it, the line a venience and suffering which even the first stages bring make it necessary to take prompt measures for relief. Undoubtedly the greatest remedy of modern times for curing diseases of the Heart is "Sedatine-de-India," which is accomplishing such wonderful results and attracting so much attention. This great remedy possesses ingredients specially designed for all the numerous troubles of the heart. The combination is the result of long and careful experiment, and it can be safely asserted that when taken The mortality statistics of this co

suit of long and careful experiment, and it can be safely asserted that when taken in time it will cure in every case. Do you ever have Nightmare, oppressed feeling in the side or breast, Irregular Action, Throbbing, Jumping, Fluttering, Momentary Stopping, Slow Circulation of the Blood? These are all symptoms of Heart Disease. Those who are suffering and have never tried it, should do so at once; those who have ever tried it do not need to be urged to do so again. If your Druggist has not got it, send one dollar and fifty cents to our address and it will be mailed to you. Sole agents in America, Lobdell Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. For sale in Austin by J. W. Graham.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Vital Weakiess, Prostration from Overwork or in-liseration, is radically and promptly ared by "St. James' Vitalic Pills." They cured by "St. James' Vitalic Pills." They renew the vigor of youth and Bre a positive cure for Spematorrhea, Impotency, Sexual debility, etc. Price one dollar and fifty cents per box, sent by mail by the sole agents, Lobdell Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. For sale in Austin by J. W. Graham.



Dull pain in the limbs, nausea, biliou ness, are symptoms of approaching fever and ague. Use without delay Hostet-er's Stomach Bitters, which substitutes or the chilly sensation a gental warmth, egulates the stomach, and imparts tone of the liver. The bowels, the stomach and the biliary gland being restored to a

Ordinary Houston County, Ga.

CRAPTANOGA, TENN., Feb. 14, 1879.
We take pleasure in asying that the S. S. S. Is giving good satisfaction. We have had excellent results from a number of cases. One gentlemen who had been confued to his bod size see with Syphillite Ricamatism has been cur-

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Prop Sold by Dr. J. J. Tobin, O. Samostz, and al calers.

Call for a copy of "Young Men's Friend."

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PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE. SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHERDEN TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Fleets, thus the spiten is nourished, and by their Tonic Actionson the Digestive Organs. Regular Stoots are produced. Price 2 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

NOTICE OF ACCOUNT.

FIFTY-FOUR Short-Horn eattle, owned by Hon. George Brown, were sold at Chicago the other day A REIGN OF TERROR the Alarming Increase of Heart Bisease an

for \$27,915. John Wentworth bought the "Duke of Kirk Levinston" for \$1760; C. A. DeGraff, of Wisconsin, bought the "Duchess of Oxford 21st" for \$4200; H. S. Stouts of Dubuque, bought the "Duke of Oxford 46th" for \$e350, and "Kirk Leyington Duchess 26th" for \$2550. This does not look much like investments in thoroughbred Short-Horns are unsafe.

THERE IS NOW in the United States ariseing from it, but here in Texas collected into any national or pri- federal senate, and looking more vate receptacle. There is about after the distribution of offices, to \$173,000,000 of gold coin and bullion, suit the whims and desires and exclusive of some \$55,000,000 in sil- trades of even one-horse politiver, while the Bank of England has cians than the people, while matters only about \$75,000,000 in gold. What of vital public importance and great is more singular is that it stays in necessity are neglected or forgotten. the vaults, no matter what the de- The case at Washington arises in the mand recently, for as fast as it is fact that a few leading Republican paid out it returns, showing that as senators have not been consulted by ong as confidence is maintained it the President before all appointis not a favorite currency.

PRIZES amounting to \$1500 are offered by the American, of Philadelphia, to American college students and graduates for the best editorials, special essays and poems. There are two sets of prizes, which number twenty-one in all-one for college students only, the other for graduates. The topics are not limited, and all articles unsuccessful in the competition, but which reach the standard adopted by the American, will be accepted by that journal and paid for at regular rates. Well known journalists have been selected as judges.

THERE are now about 6000 miles of narrow gauge railway in the also an executive body, since United States, and the system is be- it is called upon to affirm, in oming more popular with each many cases the acts of the miles built, and the probability is government. In legislation, it may that this amount will be greatly in- be a check on the lower house, apcreased before January next. The proving appropriation bills, or resystem has been adopted in Texas, jecting them, but not originating Ohio and Colorado, and should the in execution, it may approve or dis-Austin and Northwestern narrow approve agents named by the execugauge railway be built, which tive, but it was certainly the sense

five years old at the time of his death. Without fortune and from common parentage, Disraeli became his age. His literary works will live while the English language remains in print, and his record as a statesman has been equaled by but times. Unaided by wealth or family leader of the House of Commons, then Minister of Finance in the most commercial of countries, and was twice Prime Minister of one of the

In MISS MURRAY'S suit against and the senatorial code requires one postal administration he is appoint- vass. It is an open secret, that this sibly, under the new regime, an sonal friends of these senators. This

THE Philadelphia Times has this o say, in corroboration of what has

long as the present incum-

fully, the people will not com-

neglect important eases and inter-

een said by the STATESMAN: "Gen. Grant has come to his own Mexico and his own know him plain. But with the judiciary a dif-Romero, who was to have pened the portals of all power and Supreme Court has recently been il influence to the ex-President, ids the Mexicans are blowing oldly on the new redeemer of the and of the Aztecs. Grant has been ests, because it had no quorum of with him to cover his repulse with earth had come like the magli from

that the Denyer & New Orleans As the Republican senators decline the report says that planting is railway scheme had been inaugura to act upon the nomination of Judge about fifteen days later than last ted by Mr. Gould for the purpose of Pardee, of Louisiana, the fifth dis-year. In some regions operations depriving the Atchinson, Topeka & trict is without a judge and its busi- are fully a month late. Fertilizers Santa Fe of a direct Southern outlet ness has been suspended for three will be used more than heretofore and to bottle it up on all sides. months. One of the judges of the notably so in the Carolinas and With the Denver & Rio Grande on New York district has resigned on Georgia. Present indications are the west, and the Denver & New account of insufficient salary; but that cotton acreage, as compared Orleans on the east, all the way to his successor can not be appointed with last year, will show some in-Texas, the Atchison, Topeka & San because the Republican senators recrease in the Carolinas, Georgia, will, of necessity, be confined to the consummated. The foreign minis- Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee business from the immediate terri- ters, the consuls, the custom house and Arkansas. tory through which it runs. The officials, the postmasters and the portion of the Denver & New Or- marshals can wait and suffer withleans, from Denver to La Junta, has been surveyed, and its construction is to be commenced at once. The reason for hurrying up this part is to head off the Atchison, Topeka & lican senators to provide for the

AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

DISGRACING THE COUNTRY. One of the termini of the Texas Mexican railway is to be at Rock-This deadlock in the Senate is getting to be monotonous; it is be- port. Thence it goes to Laredo, using the line of the Corpus ginning to be a disgrace to the Christi railway, which is to be American Union; and, certainly, it changed from a narrow to a standis demonstrating the fact, that a ard gauge railway. The company fractional branch of the government is arrogating to itself a power, nowhere conveyed in the constitution, and dangerous in the extreme to the purposes of our government. Were hundred miles of railway in tions of our history which preceded the evil to never assert itself any eleven years. After eighty miles that event. The first American where but at Washington, there are built in Mexico, the govmight be no very serious results \$10,250 per mile, and cede the com-Treasury a larger amount of gold and elsewhere we constantly see pany a zone of seventy-five miles than was ever known before to be states enates aping the airs of the or all the land lying for thirty-seven and a half miles on each side of the inside this zone. It is the purpose of the company to build large

Laredo, and bonded warehouses going to build a triplicate iron bridge across the Rio Grande river. ments for their respective states have been named. The god-like wagons and footmen. A pontoon senator from New York named a bridge will soon be constructed for great many places to be filled by his the aid of the rapid construction friends, and they were so filled at that is to be inaugurated, and everyhis dictation, but it was not a Man Friday of Mr. Conkling who was chosen for the New York custom house: Company is not working in harand, therefore, since the assumed prerogative of senators is infringed mony, it appears, with the Internaupon, there is this dead lock. The object of the constitution makers in first named road, will force the latter fixing a plan of government was to to give it a wide berth on the Meximake one of checks and balanceslegislative, executive, judicial-all in stood that the International has southern part will make more sugar one, but independent of each other, already settled on a crossing that and corrective of each other. The Senate was created a legislative will comform to the franchises of the body, but to a limited extent it is Texas and Mexican on Mexican terpass through its grant, unless by year. Last year there were 1774 purely executive branch of the paying a large subsidy, and the general agent, Mr. Waling, declares | Texas he says: that the International would not be permitted to pass trains on the company's bridge, over the Rio Grande, for less than \$50 each train.

make a strong point on the growth sented in the Senate, was proposed as supervisory over other powhis executive force, and that the Senmade in 1870 a fraction over superstition." jecting alone where there was obvious disqualification for office. No tended that personal dislikes of increased its production 97 per cent., and so valuable, and where the land venting the qualifying of capable 668 tons, while the whole country cheaply, were very great. And the federal senate has assumed to do, cent., or from 3,655,215 tons to serious disadvantages to overcome. question whether a postmaster must the extent of exercising retaliation can successfully compete with Engwith a different language, with a be a resident of the city, to whose for non-support in a senatorial can- land in the matter of cheap work in different mode of religious worship, the propriety of a postmaster kiss- afors would not have men named fine ores can produce iron as cheapoffices until doomsday, and, so demand.

bents discharge their duties faithwas 5,481,845 against 4,959,194 for forced to adjourn several times and receipts for the rest of the season such flowers of invention and rap-turous rhetoric as transformed his appointment of the President. We tions of any sudden falling off in the aropean repulses into pageants of do not favor the confirmation of receipts. The stock at interior such grandeur as made his country-men believe that the kings of the tion pusht to be acted mon so as tion ought to be acted upon, so as The port receipts for the first twelve to clear the way for a better ap- days of April have been 68,000 more the rising sun to pay tribute to the son of freedom. The glories of the pointment. There is now no mar-than for the same time last year. enterprise whose roscate visions shal of the District of Columbia, Estimating the probable increase of and the Republican senators decline receipts during the remainder of the mouths, fade into the chilly streaks to act upon the appointment of the year the total yield is placed at of a waning aurora, and Grant is to act upon the appointment of the year the total yield is placed at left, like a wizard stripped of his successor to Fred Douglass, whose 6,422,000 bales. The opinion is excharm, in the cold daylight of an term has expired. No warrants can pressed that the present enormous inhospitable, suspicious and perhaps be served, no writ of ha- consumption of cotton by the mills beas corpus issued in the will still further increase. Regard-THE Chicago Tribune is satisfied District, because there is no marshal. ing the outlook for the coming crop, Fe will have but little chance to fuse to go into executive session Florida and Texas, while there will branch out in either direction, and until the Mahone-Riddlebargain is probably be no change in Alabama, HOW TO WASH CLOTHES WITHOUT

the good government of the commenced at once. The price of make trained with success on all price of the pric

THE TEXAS REVOLUTION.

[Reported expressly for the STATESMAN.] Forty-five years ago to-day the battle of San Jacinto was fought has bought the Matamoros and We meet to celebrate the victory Monterey railway, and the obliga- then won, and to contemplate some of its results. Before doing so we tion is to build in Mexico eleven may with profit recur to some porernment will pay a subsidy of were a few Americans then here, by Stephen F. Austin, who became illustrious in our annals by his services, his sufferings, his wisdom, his patience, his perseverance and patriotic devotion to the welfare of railway lines, and no company will Texas. He did much, perhaps more be permitted to construct a railway than any other man, to plant firmly on Texas soil our Anglo-Saxon civilization and religion, free institutions and love of liberty and constiworkshops and round houses on tutional government. I can not now both sides of the river at undertake to recount to you, what you all so well know, the privations dangers and sufferings encountered sufficient for the storing of all goods and overcome by the early pioneers will be provided. This company is introduced into Texas by Austin, Leftwich, DeWitt, Milam, Burnett, Nehlain and other Empressarios, be-tween the coming in of Austin's first colonists and the time of the revo-

lution of 1835-6. Some of the temptations to American enterprise and energy, for the seen from the following extracts. thing promises immediate great ac- The first is from Mr. Jefferson, the tivity. The Texas & Mexican Railway profoundest political philosopher of his age, and the great father of American Democracy, in a letter to resident Monroe, written on the tional. The exclusive rights, granted 14th of May, 1820, deprecating the by the Mexican government to the proposed exchange of Texas for Clorida. He says:

"To us the Province of Texas will ecome the richest state in our can side of the river, and it is under- Union, without any exception. Its than we can consume, and the Red River, on its north, is the most luxuriant country on earth.'

The next is from Mr. Clay, the ritory. It is said that this company great American commoner, in a will not allow the International to speech he made in the House of Repesentatives, on the 3d of April, 1820, in opposition to the exchange of Texas for Florida. Speaking of

"Its superficial extent is three or four times that of Florida. The climate is delicious, the soil fertile, * * * the productions of which it is capable are suitable to our wants."

Further on he says: "It is quite evident that it is in the order of providence, that it is an incertainly will be done, it will place of the constitution makers, that the of the iron industry in the United population that the whole of the the capital city of Texas in connec- Senate would be a conservative States. Ignoring that demand is the continent, including Texas, is to be tion with what will be in ten years body, looking to Federal and not to incentive, they agree that the prothe most extensive system in the personal interest and personal grati-Southwest.

personal interest and personal grati-fication, in the execution of pled by freemen and the sons of pacity of the blast furnaces last freemen, carrying with them our to come. The rulers are not honest year was more than 130 per cent. languages, our laws, our liberties; greater than in 1870; that the capital establishing in the prairies of Texas ers of the government, central and invested in iron and steel manufacture discentral. In the matter of execudiscentral. In the matter of execu- ture has been increased nearly 90 our religion, and temples dedicated that the appointing power should sylvania, which for more than a hun- to Him. In the hands of others it be responsible for the personel of dred years has been the leading iron may become the habitation of des-

50 per cent. of the total product, The temptations to American citiand in 1880 it made a fraction over zens to occupy lands so rich, in a or from 1,836,808 tons to 3,616,- in large bodies could be obtained so 7,265,140 tons. The fact has been The country, so far as it had governiron, and it is known that labor and and a different system of laws from appliances in this country and our those to which the emigrants had

been accustomed. ing his lady clerks. The two question in their states, tions seem hardly analogous. Postions seem hardly analogous. Postions seem hardly analogous. Postions seem hardly analogous are not the political and pertial that we may see and be enabled to comprehend some of the is nothing but the grasp which led to discontent and revolution the iron mongers of Pennsylvania ultimately to war and revolution Ohio man in a Baltimore postoffice is the sum total of it, and it is cer- and the Eastern States have upon from some important papers, showmay kiss with impunity, where a na- tainly a sweet complexion to which the government, that gives us iron ing the political condition of the tive Baltimorean would be mulcted. the so-called august body, represent- twice as expensive as it may be country, the instability of the gov-There is no limit to the privileges ing states, has been brought. But bought in England. Why did not ernment, the insecurity of life and which Ohio men are reaching for. the refusal to go into executive sestill Miss Murray has triumphed in sion is not alone disgraceful; it is iron industries before? They are Still Miss Murray has triumphed in sion is not alone disgraceful; it is iron industries before? They ex- absence of civil liberty and its blessher suit, and the best thing for this venturesome Ohio gentleman to do is to satisfy the judgment of \$5000

To politicians may wait for their offices until doomsday, and, so description of the province of the people of Sacatecas and of offices until doomsday, and, so description of the province of Coahuilla, the new kingdom of Leon (now Nueva Leon), New San Salvador (now Nueva Leon), New San Salvador (now Tomaulipas), and Texas, the people of Coahuilla and Texas, the people dor (now Tamaulipas), and Texas, in 1816, as collected from the memo-According to Bradstreet, the port rial of Don M. B. Arispe, translated receipts of cotton for the commercial from the Spanish. Among other

things he says: "The government of these provinces consists of a mixture of civil the same time the year previous, an and military power, wretchedly ico, has the direction of military same as last year gives a total yield matters in the two provinces of Cosnubbed, and there is no loyal scribe justices, and the Republican sens- of the crop for 1881 of 6,283,403 shills and Texas. Under him are tors decline to act upon the new bales. As yet there are no indica- two governors, who have cognizance to liberty by the brave defenders of ulated by the commandant general financial matters by the intendant at San Louis Potosi. Appeals in ence at New Galacia, 600 leagues from the commandant's residence. "New Leon and New Santander (Tamaulipas) have each a military, and civil governor, possessing absolute power, except that they are Major Wa controllable in matters of war and his men. police by the Viceroy of Mexico, two hundred, and in some instances three hundred leagues distant; and in matters of finance to the intendant at San Louis Potosi, with appeal o the supreme council of Mexico. "Those uncontrollable governors

> for in that country they begin their ing. Their commissions can only be obtained by intrigue, bribery and

"I have seen the families of those had undertaken to defend themselves, totally ruined in conse

"There is a self-organizing power that pervades everything, tending everywhere to the production of system. So here there is a necessary co-operation among possessors o power to retain vice and stupidity in every department, and ignorance among every portion of the people. Our readers would be tired and indignant were we to attempt a detail of the evils which Arispe's work so fully exposes. It is sufficient just to say, that as all power among them partakes of the military character, all offices are filled with that class, captains of companies being perpetual judges, the lieutenants sole rigedores, and the sergeants attorneysgeneral; with the original provision that the expense of these employments shall follow the course provided by military ordinances. Thus a sergeant or a corporal may become a judge in the absence of their superiors. This is generally the case . not otherwise ordered by the gover nors, which very seldom happens." The next quotation I shall make on this subject is a single extract from a letter written by Gen. Santa Anna, of Mexico, to the Emperor Iturbide, on the 6th of December. 1823, in which he refers to the polit-

ical condition of that country. He "The provinces, the towns, the peo ple cry aloud for their freedom, and they say that you have broken your oaths of Iguala, and that of Cordova: have trampled upon the laws and whatever is most sacred to society; that you have filled the kingdom with misfortunes, obstructed commerce paralyzed agriculture, and have not encouraged working the mines; that you have unjustly persecuted members of Congress, banished some, imprisoning others, so as to reduce it to what is called a junta constuyente, composed of a few favorites; that they yield to your views and form a constitution that will enslave this continent.

That this condition of things was not materially changed up to the time of the revolution which severed Texas from Mexico will be seen as we go on.

Jackson on the 13th of February, 1833, by Gen. Sam Houston, the heroic leader of the armies of Texas, the brave commander at the battle of San Jacinto, twice the wise and patriotic president of the Republic of Texas, and for thirteen years a distinguished member of the United States Senate, said, speaking o the people of Texas:

"They are now without laws to govern or protect them. Mexico is eration. The government is essen- either strength or defense, with but afternoon the Texans forme and the people have not intelligence.'

On the return of Stephen F. Aus tin to Texas from Mexico, where he had gone on official duty for the people, and where he had been detained for more than two years in cruel imprisonment, finding the disproducing state in the Union, dominion of the inquisition and of addressed the people at Brazoria, on the 8th of September, 1835. In that address he said:

"I fully hoped to find Texas 40 per cent. From 1870 to 1880 it with products of the soil so varied to find it in commotion-all disorganized, all anarchy, and threatened with immediate hostilities. This state of things is deeply lamented. men for position, and yet this is what increased its production 99 per these advantages, there were most evitable consequence of the revolu-. . . . It is the natural and inico, and of the imprudent and impolitic measures of both the general and state governments with respect to Texas. The people here are not to blame, and can not justly be censured. They are farmers, cultivators of the soil, and are pacific from interest, from occupation and from inclination."

Further on he adds: "The revolution in Mexico is drawchange the form of government, de establish a central consolidated government, the states to be converted into provinces.'

In view of the wrongs and gricyances brought to view in the forefound it necessary to take their lib erties into their own keeping, and to call a convention of delegates, which assembled at Washington, on the Brazos, on the 1st of March, 1836; and on the next day solemnly declared the political connection between Mexico and Texas severed, and that Texas was a free and independent republic. This event was doubtless hastened and the determi olæ had her messenger of defeat, but civil causes are to, the royal audi- the Alamo had none;" by the brutal and sixty badly wounded. The is, then, a little singular that the Bibutchery of Col. Fannin and his Mexican loss was supposed to be five disregard of the usages of civilized ment from San Antonio on the night and nation. Though frequently proswar, and by the cruel murder of of the nineteenth, and the most of tituted to base uses by unscrupulous Major Ward and of Capt. King and the animals used by Fannin for men and organizations, because of

Bad government and anarchy hav constitutional government in Mex- on the twentieth, with express stipuico, and the cruel policy of Santa Anna, the Mexican dictator, to disarm and massacre the American settlers in Texas, or drive them out of the country, having been fully demoted from the rank of captain, or weloped, like brave and earnest men major, or colonel at most, and of who had enjoyed the blessings of course are scandalously ignorant of civil and religious liberty in their taken to Goliad. On the twentylaw, and of civil matters generally; fatherland, and who meant to maintain these inestimable blessings for themselves and their descendants in the land of their adoption, at whatever cost of blood and suffering and vile humiliation; and when pro-cured, their salaries are not half ad-test. The Texans were then estimatthemselves, therefore, on entering sands souls, without an army, or a war, in cold blood, marched out in is scarcely a man to-day, whose mission, for which probably all their wealth has been expended. They wealth has been expended. They general and a cruel despot. With scoundrels, and such odds against them, these veter-e forms of justice, ans before us and their brave asso-without husbands and children institutions and laws, the public senmake traffic of the forms of justice, ans before us and their brave asso-

NO. 38 Soon after the Texans united a arger force, elected Stephen F. Austin their general, and moved on the Mexican force under the command

of Gen Cos, at San Antonio. On their march and around San Antonio they had frequent skirmishes with the Mexicans, in all of which they were successful. The battle of Concepcion was fought on the 28th of October, 1835, a little below San Antonio. In this engagement, under the immediate direction of Cols. Fannin and Bowie, the Texans were again successful, the Mexicans losing about sixty killed and as many wounded; the Texan loss Sauta Anna, with his advance col-

being but one kitled. The "grass fight," on the old Presidio road, near San Antonio, occured on 26th of November, 1835. The Texans were again victorious, having two men wounded and one missing. About fifty Mexicans were killed and a number wounded.

The siege of San Antonio continned until the 5th of December, when the Texans under the imme liate command of Cols. Benjamin R. Milam and Frank W. Johnson. stormed the enemy's works, fighting from street to street and from house to house as they advanced. On the 7th Col. Vilam fell, while urging his men on to victory, and Col. Johnson succeeded to the command. He has and honors us to-day by his presence as president of this Veteran Association. Continuous fighting lasted until the night of the 9th, and on the morning of the 10th Gen. Cos. surrendered his army and fortificaions, including the Alamo, fourteen bundred men, twenty-one pieces of cannon, five hundred muskets, munition, clothing, etc. About one hundred and fifty Mexicans were supposed to be killed. The Texan

Thus far the arms of Texas were successful, with losses so small, in comparison with those of the enemy, as to excite our wonder. But we an success, attended by barbarism, elsewhere been seen in modern times, or in conflicts between Chris tian nations. Sauta Anna was marshaling his

osts of about seven thousand five pared. hundred men and leading them in person for the invasion of Texas, for he massacre of her people, and for the desolation of their country. He February, 1836. Col. Travis withthe Alamo. The siege commenced; one of the most memorable in history. One hundred and fifty-six Texans at first, reinforced by thirtyammunition, against an investing Mexican force of more than four

Santa Anna's summons to Travis to surrender, on the 23d, was anand from that hour the blood-red surrender. Only the wife of Lieutenant Dickinson, (who fell with his comrades) her child and servant, and two Mexican women, escaped

Grecian and Spartan courage and devotion to their country were not more grandly and heroically displayed under Miltiades at Marathon, under Themistocles at Salamis, or under Leonidas at Thermopolae. half of people, in the enjoyment of peace, free self-government, and free tolerance of religion, and yet no fitting monument has been erected to perpetuate the memory of their unequaled valor and devotion, of their splendid sacrifice to liberty and their country, and to symbolize the glories which they

won for us, and for our liberty loving and God fearing race. To them "The muffed drum's and roll has bent The sold, er's last tattoo: No more in life's parade shall most That brave and fallen few. On fame's clernal camping ground

On the 14th of March, 1836, the Texans, under the command of Col. Ward, repelled the Mexicans under Texans were severely wounded, and they were afterwards, while prisoners, murdered.

On the sixteenth, Captain King and a scouting party of thirteen men were surrounded by the Mexiwounded, the balance surrendered, and were shot by the Mexicans on the road to Goliad. The battle of Coletto, Col. Fannin

mmanding the Texans, and Gen. Urrea the Mexicans, occurred on the 19th of March. In this engagement there were about two hundred and Texans were killed, several mortally, violation of the usages of civilized less butchery.

wagons, in cars, or on foot; suffering from exposure, from delays, from hunger, from loss of relations, friends and protectors, presented scenes of suffering which have rarely had a parallel.

In the meantime, President Burnet and his cabinet, and Gen, Houston and his officers and men, and conspicuously Gen. Rusk, then Secretary of War, while our army was retreating before the enemy, were doing all they could to alfay the panie, to rally our men, and to get them into the army, and to procure supplies and munitions of war; and time to check and defeat the haughty and relentless pursuers:

"To strike for parent, child and wife,

It would be too much of a trespan on your patience for me to attent to describe the movements of t opposing armies in their march rom the Guadalupe to the Colorado, to the Brazos, and to the plains of Buffalo Bayon and San Jacinto With these you are familiar.

umn, had passed the Texas army,

moved down the south side of Buffalo Bayon, and crossed Vince's Bayou at Vince's Bridge, arriving at Harrisburg on the 15th of April, On the 19th, Gen. Houston with his army also crossed to the south side of Buffalo Bayon in pursuit of Santa Anna. On the 20th, the two armies confronted each other on the plains ring the next morning some skirmishing occurred. On the morning of the 21st, the Mexican force was strengthened by the coming up of men. On that morning Gen. Houston sent Deat Smith and another to cut down and burn Vince's been spared by a kind Providence, Bridge, the only means of escape for either army in case of defeat. The battle was then to be fought. The Mexican force was about sixteen hundred, under their President-Dictator, an experienced and skillful general, the self-styled Napoleon of the West. The Texan orce was seven bundred and thirtythree, commanded by a skillful and heroic leader. The Mexicans fighting for the success of a despot, aspiring to imperial honors and power, for the overthrow of constitutional government and civil liberty; and to drive the people of Texas from their homes, and desolate this fair land. The Texans fighting for their homes, for the protection of their must now look on scenes of Mexi- wives, children and property; for civil and religious liberty; and for butchery and cruelty, such as has not the rights of constitutional and local self-government; fighting in the fresh remembrance of the butchery of their comrades at the Alamo and at Goliad, prepared, desperately pre-

The men, as well as the officers. felt that all was staked on the result reached San Antonio on the 23d of of this battle. Victory promised

them their homes, liberty, honor, drew his guard from the town into happiness. Defeat was to make that field their burial places; to drive their families in misery and sorrow from their homes and country. Brave, earnest men, with such two afterwards, making one hun- surroundings, each became a hero, involved in civil war. The federal dred and eighty-eight in all, defend- and all maintained the grandeur of constitution has never been in op- ed a fort poorly constructed for that title. About 3 o'clock in the silently, solemuly, they moved the attack of the enemy behind his thousand men, from that time to the breastworks. On coming sufficiently 6th of March—twelve anxious and near, they charged under the battle cracking rifle, of the ringing sabre, swered by a cannon shot of defiance, and roar of cannon. The victory flag floated over the Mexican lines. lost six hundred and thirty killed, answered by the resolve of the Tex- two hundred and eighty wounded. ans never to retreat and never to and seven hundred and thirty prisoners, with their arms, mules, horses, camp equipage and military

The Influence Exerted over the Human

not be questioned that Bible knowledge has produced a marked imprescharacters of individuals; and, therestates and communities. It has the mysterious power of awakening intense moral conviction in men under agency of this strange power, it eliminates cyil principles, from the heart and metamorphosis human character into a new moral creation; ment to the universal conditions of nationality; and that it has been far

more spontaneously, received by men of all races and nations than any other book in existence, whether litand nationality, and that it is impos ons investigation. And we would times as great. Urrea having re- ligions, has had but slight difficulty transportation having been killed or its magnetic influence over the hutreated as prisoners of war accord among peoples and tribes separated ing to the usages of the most civil- by every conceivable difference of ized nations, and were immediately government and custom, culture and fifth, Ward's men were also taken wild spirit of victory among the files, and cruelly shot to death, or country claims an intelligent dialect, backed to pieces in their attempt to but that he can find the words of heralded all through tury, its elevating principles, to some